



**FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE**

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-139
Wednesday
20 July 1994

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-139

CONTENTS

20 July 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Rwanda

New Government Members Address Swearing-In Ceremony	1
Kagame on Rebuilding Country [Kigali Radio]	1
Bizimungu on Reconciliation [Kigali Radio]	1
Twagiramungu Outlines Government Objectives [Kigali Radio]	2
New Government Members Announced [AFP]	2
Exiled Leaders Reject RPF-Led Government [AFP]	2

Zaire

Prime Minister Introduces Cabinet to Mobutu [Kinshasa TV]	3
Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo Discusses Policies [Kinshasa TV]	3

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Mbeki To Represent Government at London Ceremony [London PRESS ASSOCIATION]	9
President Mandela's Visit to Mozambique Previewed [Johannesburg Radio]	9
Armcor Reveals 'Significant' Deals With Israel [Johannesburg Radio]	10
South African Press Review for 20 Jul [THE STAR 20 Jul, etc]	10

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

No UNITA Reaction to Latest Proposal Reported [Luanda Radio]	12
UNITA Insists on Huambo Governorship [Voz do Galo Negro]	12
UNITA Accuses MPLA of Using 'Poor Man's Atom Bomb' [Lisbon Radio]	12

Lesotho

Official Denies Zimbabwe, Botswana To Send Troops [SAPA]	13
--	----

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Reportedly To Deploy Troops in Lesotho [THE STAR 19 Jul]	13
---	----

WEST AFRICA

Nigeria

Government Said Willing To Release, Inaugurate Abiola [Libreville Radio]	14
NADECO To Negotiate With Abacha [AFP]	14
Strikers Vow To Continue; Opposition Spreads [AFP]	14
Abacha Calls For More Interest in National Affairs [Lagos Radio]	15

Sierra Leone

Civilians Killed in Attack; Rebels Threaten Kenema [AFP]	15
--	----

CENTRAL AFRICA

Rwanda

New Government Members Address Swearing-In Ceremony

Kagame on Rebuilding Country

EA2007124394 Kigali Radio Rwanda in Kinyarwanda
1015 GMT 19 Jul 94

[Speech by Major General Paul Kagame, commander of the Rwandan Patriotic Front, at government swearing-in ceremony in Kigali on 19 July—live]

[Text] Your excellency the prime minister, other dignitaries who are present here, Rwandan men and women:

For my part, I feel this day is a very big day with a lot of happiness, an important day in the life of Rwanda, although it is a day that can sadden us when we remember the misfortunes and other bad things which our Rwanda has been through in the recent past. I think it is a big day because I hope it is a sign that this is the last time we have seen such bad things in this country of ours.

In arriving where we are, I thank all the Rwandans who united to fight the bad leadership, a leadership that discriminates among Rwandans, a dictatorial regime, a leadership which mistreats those it should be governing. I particularly thank Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] forces who, in collaboration with other Rwandans shed their blood and fought for the truth, who sacrificed themselves in every way, until today, when I can say that the forces are in the final stages of restoring peace in all the areas of the country. [applause]

So, if we look at what we have gone through and where we are heading, I feel that no one should deceive themselves by saying that we have completed the task and can now sit back and think that the problems are over. I think it is time for all of us to stand up and collaborate, as we did in the past, to reach the point on this day when we are establishing a government in the hope that it will lead this country along the path of its development. A path that will bring the Rwandans together, so that the country could once again be a country, and that the Rwandans could once again become Rwandans, with all their liberties, and feel that no Rwandan has the right to deprive other Rwandans from their rights. So I feel that it is not an easy task for us to be able to bring about a new lifestyle which distances us from the one we have been leading. It is a task that needs expertise, self-sacrifice, hard work and cooperation from us all.

That is the reason why I feel that some of those who have caused us all the problems up to this day, are still there and might still be harboring the same plans. But I would like to restate here the contributions made by the forces toward achievement of victory. I would like to promise

you in their name and in the name of other Rwandans who collaborated with the forces that I feel there is nothing that could now stop us from fighting for the welfare of Rwandans and their rights. In fact, I would also like to remind those who might still be harboring the evil plans that the same Rwandans who rejected such evils are still here and that their power grows stronger by the day. [applause] Likewise, I remind those who would like to throw us back into the situation we have emerged from that the RPF forces are still here to reject them, fight them, and defeat them.

Those who brought about the suffering in Rwanda might still be harboring the same intentions but the Rwandan Patriotic Army has the will and the power to fight them again, I will not take too much time. There are other dignitaries who wish to talk to you. I hope all of us will cooperate in building the new Rwanda, to give all Rwandans their liberty. Even those who have done evil, I feel we should tell them that they still have a place in Rwanda, and that we have a duty to teach them or punish them if necessary. I once again thank you, thank you very much. [applause]

Bizimungu on Reconciliation

EA1907165094 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French
1057 GMT 19 Jul 94

[Inaugural speech by President Pasteur Bizimungu in Kigali on 19 July—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency, Mr. Vice President of the Republic of Rwanda, Mr. Prime Minister of the Republic of Rwanda, Your Excellency the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uganda, Your Excellency Mr. Chairman of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF], Your Excellency the Representative of the UN Secretary General, Excellencies ministers, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: [passage omitted]

There cannot be national unity without reconciliation, nor can reconciliation be achieved while preserving impunity. The government will consequently embark on the delicate and necessary task of ensuring that impunity is not upheld under the fallacious pretext of the imperative of national reconciliation. That is the only way to block the road to other attempts of genocide and other future massacres.

All those who were involved in the present massacres will therefore have to answer for their acts before a newly established and credible judiciary. To that effect, we call for the international community's assistance in punishing the crimes against humanity committed in our country and in carrying out the urgent and imperative work of reconstruction of the judiciary in our country. Public authorities will make sure that criminals do not profit from their crimes.

While stressing justice, public authorities should, through appropriate actions and programs, encourage those who survived the pogroms to exercise forgiveness

but forgiveness implies repentance on the part of those who committed crimes. By preaching the new values to them, the public authorities will instill a sincere sense of repentance in their minds. Reconciliation and forgiveness should never, never be understood as a means of exonerating criminals or encouraging genocide or other crimes against humanity. In other words, the crimes against humanity we have just experienced should never lead us to be understood as exonerating criminals, and as encouraging genocide or other crimes against humanity. We must forgive but never forget the apocalypse we have just experienced, or the lesson imposed on us by it. This tragedy must never occur again. [passage omitted]

The same appeal to return home is addressed to displaced people in what is described as the security zone, people whose return must be facilitated by those in charge of Operation Turquoise. This zone cannot in any way be considered a special geographical entity temporarily exempt from the sovereignty of the state. The zone is part of the national territory and the government's authority must apply there without any hindrance.

Indeed, given that the mandate given by the UN Security Council excludes the fact that the zone could be used as a sanctuary or as an active base for the fascist government and former government forces on the run, France has no reason whatsoever to oppose any Rwandan official claim to exert its authority in this zone under conditions to be agreed. [passage omitted]

Twagiramungu Outlines Government Objectives

EA1907153994 Kigali Radio Rwanda in Kinyarwanda
1212 GMT 19 Jul 94

[Speech by Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu in Kigali on 19 July—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Excellencies assembled here, I am pleased to present to you the priority objectives of the broad-based transitional government. They are contained in the eight following points:

1. To restore peace and tranquillity in the country.
2. To establish real government leadership and prefectural government—that of communes, sectors and cells.
3. To support the unity and reconciliation of Rwandans.
4. To ensure the repatriation of refugees and the return of the displaced to their homes.
5. To improve the people's welfare, and to solve the problem of people orphaned, widowed, and handicapped because of the war.
6. To improve the national economy and to repair the damage.
7. To revamp foreign relations.
8. To reinforce democracy. [passage omitted].

New Government Members Announced

AB1907182594 Paris AFP in English 1708 GMT 19 Jul 94

[Text] Kigali, July 19 (AFP)—Herewith the list of new Rwandan Government members announced by the

Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] on Tuesday [19 July]. Three ministers remain to be named.

- President: Pasteur Bizimungu
- Prime Minister: Faustin Twagiramungu (MDR) [Republican Democratic Movement]
- Vice-President and Defence Minister: Maj-Gen Paul Kagame (RPF)
- Deputy Prime Minister and Civil Service Minister: Alexis Kanyarengwe (RPF)
- Foreign Minister: Ndagijimana Jean-Marie Vianney (MDR)
- Interior and Communal Development Minister: Seth Sendashonga (RPF)
- Justice Minister: Nkubito Alphonse Marie (MDR)
- Primary/Secondary Education Minister: Rwigyema Pierre Celestin (MDR)
- Higher Education and Scientific Research Minister: Joseph Nsengimana (MDR)
- Finance Minister: Marc Rugenera (PSD) [Social Democratic Party]
- Commerce and Industry Minister: Prosper Higiro (PL) [Liberal Party]
- Health Minister: Col Joseph Karemera (RPF)
- Transport Minister: Immaculee Kayumba (RPF)
- Labour and Social Affairs Minister: Pie Mugabo (PL)
- Environment and Tourism Minister: Jean-Nepomcène Nayinzira (PDC) [Christian Democratic Party]
- Family and Women's Development Minister: Aloysia Inyumba (RPF)
- Youth Minister: Patrick Mazimpaka (RPF)
- Public Works and Energy Minister: Charles Ntakirutinka (PSD)
- Minister of State in Charge of War Reconstruction, Refugees, Displaced and Soldiers Demobilisation Affairs: Jacques Bihozagara (RPF).

Exiled Leaders Reject RPF-Led Government

AB1907145194 Paris AFP in English 1338 GMT 19 Jul 94

[Text] Goma, Zaire, July 19 (AFP)—The exiled vice president of the Rwandan national assembly warned Tuesday [19 July] of renewed warfare in Rwanda unless the newly created rebel-led government organizes fresh elections.

"If the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) organizes free elections we will return to Rwanda but if it doesn't we will undertake all means possible, even armed struggle, to return to our country," Francois Dunkotsie said.

The Tutsi-led RPF declared Monday in Kigali its victory over the Hutu-led government troops and announced it was setting up a new government. But a communique issued here Tuesday by a special refugee commission set up by the ousted Hutu-led government warned the international community "not to be impressed by the presence of moderate Hutus in the RPF government."

"The RPF is ruling an empty country," the communique said, adding that five million of the country's pre-war

population of seven million had fled and an additional one million were massacred during nearly 10 weeks of inter-ethnic bloodshed.

Leaders of the ousted government also appeared to reject the new RPF government and said they had begun counting the number of civil servants who have taken refuge in Goma in order to pay them their salaries for June and July.

Emmanuel Ndindabahizi, finance minister under the old government, said there were enough funds to pay the employees for months to come as the interim government had transferred all of its funds to Goma. "We have transferred all our banks to Goma where we set up a special commission in charge of handling the national funds," he said.

He added that a bank outlet would be opened in one of the hotels here to pay the employees their salaries.

Zaire

Prime Minister Introduces Cabinet to Mobutu

AB1907152994 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 19 Jul 94

[Text] There was a grandiose ceremony this morning at the Cite de l'OUA, a ceremony that enabled the people to have renewed confidence in the institutions of the Republic, following negotiations by the Zairian political class. This morning, the head of state, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, demonstrated his sincerity in being involved in our country's democratic process by signing the text of the protocol agreement on these negotiations. Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo then presented his cabinet team to the head of state.

Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo Discusses Policies

AB1907123094 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1800 GMT 17 Jul 94

[Interview with Prime Minister Leon Kengo wa Dondo by correspondents Kimbambi Shintua of Tele-Zaire, Wawa Sagal of TEMPS NOUVEAUX, Koya Beya of STANDARD, and Masseye Tamboue of REFERENCE PLUS in Kinshasa; date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Shintua] Generally, Mr. Prime Minister, we are asking you to talk about three main issues during this interview: Your election to the post of prime minister, the formation of your government, your policy speech and, of course, other miscellaneous matters. If it is alright with you, we are going to start, and kindly permit me to begin with two little general questions that are being whispered around.

Mr. Prime Minister, you do not have a lot of time to implement your ambitious program. I believe this is why you and the members of your government used last week to generally review the present state of the nation. Now,

to my question: How long do you think it will take, with the facts at your disposal, for the people to feel the effects of your government's actions? As you can see, Mr. Prime Minister, we are all in a hurry.

[Kengo wa Dondo] Everybody is in a hurry—I am aware of this. The transition has lasted too long. We must be fast—I was the one who said that in my policy speech. We must be very fast. How long will it take to see the effects of my program? I drew up my program for implementation in one, three, six, nine, or 12 months. We may see the first effects of the program after 100 days. It all depends, as I have not yet taken over the government offices in order to know exactly what can be found there. I believe in the next three months, the first measures could produce the first effects—I hope.

[Shintua] I have another general question. Mr. Prime Minister, it is believed that you intend to revive what was known as the Kengo Clan, the ever powerful Kengo Clan. What do you say to this?

[Kengo wa Dondo] First, the Kengo Clan no longer exists. Maybe...

[Shintua, interrupting] It existed before?

[Kengo wa Dondo] It existed because of the name people wanted to give to it at the time. This is what happened: What was the Kengo Clan? People were appointed because of their profile to assume, at a given time in the history of our country, one function or the other. Before then, the prime minister did not know anybody. However, people approached the prime minister. Subsequently, we had the opportunity to work together and to mutually appreciate each other.

The Kengo Clan emerged when one of my successors decided to keep out of public office all those who were appointed when I was prime minister. All those who were allies of Kengo were said to have been dismissed, and that was how the Kengo Clan was born. Today, all Kengo's allies are members of the UDI [expansion unknown]. Do you sincerely believe that today Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo, in view of the constraints of the Parliament, could take the liberty of appointing UDI members to the government, state-owned enterprises, territorial administration offices, and everywhere?

First, what would happen to a government that proposes this to the High Council of the Republic-Transitional Parliament [HCR-PT] for endorsement? And, even if there were an endorsement, what would the president of the Republic, who has to pass the decree, do? No, I think people are dreaming. I am not dreaming.

[Shintua] Thank you, Mr. Prime Minister, so the answer is no. We now come to the heart of the matter. Let us start from the beginning. We start with Koya Beya, with whom we are going to tackle the first part, which centers on your election to the HCR-PT.

[Beya] Mr. Prime Minister, my question rather concerns this election. As my colleague said, a lot of things have

been said. We have heard that the documents you signed were reportedly falsified. In any case, our colleagues have insisted on this. As a legal expert yourself, could you give us your opinion on the legal value of the documents that you signed? I am referring particularly to the Special Arrangement.

[Kengo wa Dondo] You are referring to one of the provisions of the Special Arrangement, which states that the political class shall have 72 hours for consultations to propose to the prime minister the names of those who should compose his government and that beyond these 72 hours, the prime minister shall himself undertake such consultations. Those who drew up the Special Arrangement say that this provision did not exist when the Special Arrangement was drawn up and signed.

[Kengo wa Dondo] It was when the 33-member commission set up by the HCR-PT could not agree on appointing a prime minister, and that the political class was about to disagree with the formation of the government that the HCR-PT added that provision. After examining the report of the 33-member commission, the HCR-PT adopted it with this provision. When it came to the turn of one of the internal witnesses, that is the prime minister, to sign the report with the Special Arrangement, this provision was no longer in the report.

The question now is whether the report was falsified or not. In its conception, the Special Arrangement is the law of the parties: The Political Forces of the Conclave on the one side and the Radical Sacred Union and Allies [USORAS] on the other. When this Special Arrangement in the 33-member commission report was adopted by the HCR-PT, did the latter have the powers to add a new provision that could be part of one of the provisions of the Special Arrangement? This is one of the questions that must be examined tomorrow and an answer found to satisfy the political class. But at this juncture, it is not my duty to say whether the Special Arrangement was falsified or not.

[Beya] You referred to consensus. My question, Mr. Prime Minister, is: Do you really feel at ease after having been elected by just a part of the political class? In other words, does the absence of the radicals during your election not mean that the political class is far from this consensus that is the bond of the nonconflicting cohabitation that we all desire?

[Kengo wa Dondo] Yes, I feel at ease. Did I want everyone to take part in this election? Of course, but if a consensus cannot be reached, should we let the impasse continue? You say that a sizable group of the hardline opposition did not take part in the election. I do not know whether this part is very sizable. It may be very active, but when you count those who participated in the election, you will note that some of these hardliners were among them.

The GPO [expansion unknown] and the Union for Democracy and Social Progress among others are also made up of radicals. We should count all the members of

the HCR-PT. Since we began sitting we have never reached 700 in number, never, not even at the time when the radicals you are talking about were participating in our proceedings. Our number has always been between 500 and 550. I have never counted 600 participants. Do you think this number is really large?

Furthermore, the HCR-PT is a parliament. It is not a sovereign national conference. Once the quorum for sitting and deciding are reached, all the decisions made can be imposed on everyone. It is up to the radicals to attend the session and exercise their democratic rights. I can even anticipate a further move. Since certain people believe that this vote was irregular and illegal, no one prevents anyone from entering Parliament, raising a motion for the plenary session to decide on the issue of the constitutional nature of the vote, and allowing a debate on resorting to the Supreme Court to examine the question of the interpretation of Chapter 2 of Article 78.

I am for the interpretation of Chapter 2 of Article 78. If consensus is not reached and voting cannot take place, then the Supreme Court must make its decision. I would like to add here that resorting to the application of the clauses of the Constitution is not suspensive. What was decided by the HCR-PT, is valid until the Supreme Court makes its decision. If it should decide in favor of the complainant, the earlier decisions could be annulled, otherwise they remain valid.

[Shintua] Thank you Mr. Prime Minister. Luckily, this chapter concerning your election has ended. We are now going to tackle the one concerning the formation of your government. This will be done by my comrade from REFERENCE PLUS, Masseye Pambue.

[Masseye] Thank you Mr. Kimbambi. In your opinion, is your government sufficiently representative and balanced or have you personally noticed some shortcomings?

[Kengo wa Dondo] Through the draft agreements, the political class wants to be the one to form the government. The Special Arrangement only confers on the prime minister the power to object to the choice of government members. I suppose that since the political class, which has formed this government in accordance with its own criteria, has taken into account regional and political party representation, this government has satisfied all the conditions you are alluding to.

[Masseye] It looks as if some people are saying that all the conditions have not been met. This makes me put the following question to you: Do you really believe that all the conditions have been met? I am referring to complaints already coming from the regions.

[Kengo wa Dondo] I think we are yet to receive more complaints especially as we know that the total number of candidates recorded amounted to about 800 and that the posts they are standing for number only 46. If we make the calculations, it adds up to 5 percent. It is therefore normal that there should be complaints, but I

think that every political party has taken into account the fact that there are 14 ministerial posts at each side and that out of two from each side, one is a position of an aide, notably posts which request consultations between the president of the Republic and the prime minister.

We have 11 regions, and each region must have a post. If we take 11 from 13, we are left with two. If we add the aide position, we are left with three. It was understood that because of their population figure, the big regions could have a supplementary post. What can you do with 14 ministerial posts do for the FPC [expansion unknown] and 14 others for the USORAS. We also have 18 other vice ministerial posts with each side having nine and out of these nine, and there are two aide positions. Try to share these out equally. Do you think that everybody will be satisfied? It is very difficult. We have done what we can. Since there are posts within the opposition which are still vacant, there will be some restructuring shortly and we will probably take into account the complaints of everybody.

[Masseye] We all know that all the ministers were recommended to you. The most important thing is: Do you feel at home in this government? Finally, are you at ease?

[Kengo wa Dondo] It is a national union government. As I said sometime ago in an interview to the SOFT in September 1993, every national union government is essentially weak, especially, a national union government whose duty it is to organize the elections and to establish the Third Republican institutions.

Those who accepted to serve in this government are those proposed by the political families. In my view, some have the necessary qualifications and experience to enable me to carry out government business. I identify with some but not all of them. It would be difficult, too demanding.

[Shintua] Which is a rather poor chance of success.

[Kengo wa Dondo] Since I do not lack the political will and courage to conduct government business, I shall succeed.

[Shintua] That's like finding one's bearing. We shall continue with you, Tamboue Masseye.

[Masseye] Should the radical opponents accept your outstretched hands, in what direction will the envisaged changes—the changes that everyone is expecting—be made?

[Kengo wa Dondo] In a sense, I said it in my speech. Since the ambitions of our friends on the other side have not been expressed, the portfolios that we are proposing to them are only indicative. Whenever they express their ambitions, these will be taken into account and consultations will be initiated between the political families focusing on the interests of the various groups.

[Masseye] Does that mean that you may for instance go as far as giving the post of deputy premiership and therefore the Ministry of Interior to the UDPS?

[Kengo wa Dondo] It is not for me to give the UDPS the deputy premiership or the Ministry of Interior. It is up to the USORAS to hold consultations and to decide whether the UDPS, on account of its size, should have the deputy premiership and the Ministry of Interior. My duty is not to distribute portfolios. This task is the responsibility of the political class.

[Shintua] Our colleague Wawa Sagal will soon come in but I have just enough time to ask a question. Mr. Prime Minister, for the majority of the political class, the priority of your government should be the elections which—to their displeasure—you seem to have minimized in your speech. Mr. Prime Minister, if you are really preoccupied by the elections, what will be your first action concerning their organization?

[Kengo wa Dondo] First, I did not minimize the elections....

[Shintua, interrupting] You did in your speech.

[Kengo wa Dondo] No, I referred to them, even thrice. What the political class wants, particularly the Popular Movement of the Revolution, is that I give an electoral timetable. It is, however, forgotten that the protocol agreement has set out preconditions. The protocol agreement stipulates that there should be a minimum of rehabilitation and the restructuring the territorial Army to make it representative of all the political families. It is the protocol agreement which demands the restructuring of the security services and the Army. It is the protocol agreement which states that the elections should be preceded by a census, an identification exercise, and the popularization of a draft constitution.

As a responsible person, how could I, at this stage, present an electoral timetable in my speech. The HCR-PT must first of all vote a law establishing the electoral commission. The April timetable provides, among others, for a bill establishing the electoral commission. It is after the voting of that law that we shall install the electoral commission, which must be independent of the government. It is only then that we shall see how the electoral commission, taking into account all the data available, could together with the government envisage an electoral timetable. I do not minimize the elections at all.

[Shintua] This might go beyond the 12 months.

[Kengo wa Dondo] That will not take us beyond the 12 months. The elections will be held within the 12 months. However, for the elections to take place within the 12 months, we must put public finance in order. Elections demand a lot of money. Imagine the scientific census that must be carried out. I carried out this exercise in 1984 when the roads were in a state different from what we know today. Today the roads are almost nonexistent.

It took us a year. Mulumba Lukoji, the commissioner of state for planning at the time, can tell you. The law demands that there should be a scientific census every 10 years. We are going to carry out this census under very difficult conditions. We need the means. We shall do it concurrently with the identification exercise. Many Zairians no longer have identity cards, especially in certain regions, particularly in Eastern Kivu. That poses problems but I believe that if our public finance is a bit more organized, elections could be held at the scheduled time.

Our partners have also offered to assist us in that sector. Everybody's support is needed, but let me stress this point: I do not underestimate the importance of the elections.

[Sagal] There is agitation at universities and public institutions of higher learning. According to the students, now that your government has been put in place, they should no longer have to bear their teachers' transportation fares. What do you have to tell the teachers, parents, and students concerning this particular issue?

[Kengo wa Dondo] First, in an organized state, parents should not have to pay the transportation fares of their children's teachers. I am just learning this from you. It amounts to a complete shirking of responsibility on the part of the government. What I will tell parents is that the government will take all the necessary steps to avoid a similar situation in the future.

[Sagal] What resources do you have to restore state authority? That is the first aspect of my question. Second, how would you reconcile the need to restore the authority of the state while respecting at the same time fundamental freedoms, notably human rights?

[Kengo wa Dondo] For its authority to be restored, the state needs a number of services each of which should exercise a portion of public authority. Among these services is the judiciary, and you know the conditions in which the judicial system works today in our country. We want the judiciary to be rehabilitated and the malaise that we notice today in its functioning removed. This is why in my speech I proposed the drawing up of a new statute for judges, which will improve their social well-being as well as their working conditions and give them greater motivation even beyond provisions of the said statute.

The second pillar is the public service, which exercises a portion of state authority. Today, it is bitterly criticized. Here too, we have to rehabilitate the public service and motivate civil servants and government employees in order that the civil service may regain the position it deserves in our society.

The third institution is the Army. You know the state in which our Army is and how it works. I have asked the Army authorities to help us to gather all the necessary information that will enable us to draw up a bill.

The other services like the security services and the territorial services are part of the state and each of them exercises a portion of state authority. Restoring or reestablishing state authority means restoring to these services the discipline that has disappeared and putting at their disposal the means that will enable them to perform their duties independently and objectively in the best interest of the nation.

How do we reconcile restoring state authority with protecting personal freedoms? This is precisely what the state does when it enjoys and exercises all its prerogatives. It is only when the public services exercise public authority that they can protect individuals and defend their rights. If these services do not function the way they should, as we notice today, it will be an illusion to talk about fundamental freedoms, more so about protecting them.

[Sagal] You propose reforms in such sensitive areas like the Army, the territorial services, the security services, diplomacy, and so on. Are you going to pursue these reforms alone or in concert with the president of the Republic and the parliament?

[Kengo wa Dondo] Absolutely. Most of these reforms require the intervention of the legislator. Therefore we should jointly work with the HCR-PT. In regard to the drawing up of the draft bill, the final phase will be the promulgation of the law. The president of the Republic will, therefore, need to intervene. That means that the government proposes, parliament adopts, and the president promulgates.

[Sagal] Still on reforms, in your program speech, you talked about the autonomy of the Bank of Zaire and at the same time, you said that the Bank of Zaire is there to implement the government's monetary policy and to play the role of state cashier. Mr. Prime Minister, could you please define the role of the Bank of Zaire?

[Kendo] Article 109 of the Constitutional Act establishes the authority of the Central Bank as the financial authority of the Republic of Zaire. This means that when the Central Bank takes measures to protect the currency—since it has the supreme authority to do so—the government cannot intervene. Here are some examples. When the Zaire currency collapses on the market, be it the regulated market or the parallel markets, the Bank of Zaire is compelled to take measures to protect the parity of the Zaire currency. These measures could be, notably—if the Central Bank has at its disposal sufficient currency other than its own—to purchase its own currency on the market to make it scarce and thereby improve its rate, or to raise its main interest rate. If the Bank of Zaire has enough cash available in foreign currency—taking into account the open policy initiated in our economy—the Bank of Zaire can reduce its main interest rate to make the currency cheaper. This measure cannot be implemented anyhow. The Central Bank has exclusive powers to do that. The Central Bank is not a private enterprise however. It also abides by the 1978

Ordinance Law. It is autonomous to a certain degree as far as the protection of the currency, specifically, is concerned, but it cannot evade control, in line with 1978 Law on its quality as a public enterprise. This is my understanding of the autonomy of the Central Bank.

[Beya] Thank you Mr. Prime Minister. My question is on the other reform, precisely on the liberalization of the public media. You said, as early as this evening, that we would probably see some leaders of the radical opposition on television?

[Kengo wa Dondo] Since yesterday, the Council of Ministers has decided while waiting for the HCR-PT to vote a law organizing the public media, to give all political trends free access to public media. This means that today, the entire Zairian political class can go on television or radio and talk freely under the reserve—as stipulated by the Constitution—of safeguarding public order, respecting the rights of others, and observing good manners. Also under the reserve of the code of conduct, civilized people do not go on television to throw insults and threats at each other, but to defend ideas. Zairians should be characterized by the sense of dignity, the defense of noble ideas.

[Masseye] I ask for the prime minister's permission before asking my question. I read a small passage in his speech which says the following: A democratic state is also a free and independent press. Farther on it says, unfortunately the so-called free press violates the people's right to free information on a daily basis. Now my question is how does the prime minister distinguish between a free press and that which he says is the so-called free press?

[Kengo wa Dondo] The free press is that which is objective, which educates, informs. The so-called free press is the one that intoxicates, manipulates, misinforms. The democratic state wants a free press which enlightens everyone through objective information but which does not misinform to achieve undeclared goals.

[Masseye] Is there not the risk in this case of finding ourselves in a situation where freedom is rather granted by the public authorities?

[Kengo wa Dondo] No, the public authorities will not confer rights on you. The press law will have to fix the rights and duties. You cannot either claim to enjoy only freedom without assuming your responsibility. Freedom goes hand in hand with responsibility. You only want to enjoy freedom and shun responsibility. Don't you agree with me that we are going a bit too far?

[Shintua, laughter] Our colleague Wawa Sagal has a question. We are getting to the end of this key subject. Soon we will touch on miscellaneous issues but before then, Wawa Sagal, you say you have a last question, actually two questions.

[Sagal] Mr. Prime Minister, we read the following inscription on posters all over Kinshasa: Kengo wa

Dondo, You Must Audit! What does the word audit really mean to you? Your Excellency, I will tell you that for a certain school of thought you are going to send people to Makala [prison]. What is the real situation?

[Kengo wa Dondo] No, this is a misinterpretation. It is unfortunate that people interpret it that way. I would simply like to tell you that in every enterprise worthy of the name, there is what we call internal auditing. What is internal auditing? This gives the true picture of how the enterprise functions. Why do smart people get agitated whenever an external auditor has to be called in? When one practices transparent management one does not fear auditing because auditing is an ally to good management, not an adversary. Cool down these smart people; tell them that the prime minister has not come to send anyone to Makala. He would simply like to know the state of the nation, how public enterprises function, where their problems are located. Why should the state continue to provide economic subsidies? Is the problem one of management or over staffing which also constitutes a management problem because the running cost become very heavy while production lags behind? I would simply like to be given the free hand to get the true picture of these parastatals and to draw the conclusions demanded by the situation, I am not going to send people to Makala.

[Sagal] In your program address, you spoke about the reform customs and fiscal laws. So, prime minister, does this mean there will be fiscal harassment?

[Kengo wa Dondo] No, the reform is meant to usher in and promote development. In view of the conditions under which public companies currently operate, I would like to work out new customs and fiscal laws which are compatible with the economic anarchy into which our country has been plunged. I would simply like to tell you that Cote d'Ivoire has a tax burden ranging from 50 to 70 percent. When Zaire's fiscal burden was at its highest, it was around 30 to 36 percent.

Today, according to the data provided by the IMF, Zaire's gross domestic product—its trade GDP—fluctuates between 6 billion and 6.5 billion, yet the tax burden for this period must not exceed 7 percent. All the same, even this moribund country needs to live and function. Today, you know that most government workers are not paid. How long are we going to continue printing money in excessive quantities. We must be able to boost production. This is why we are going to make development-oriented amendments to the Fiscal Code and the Customs Code in order to enable entrepreneurs to undertake ventures, improve their production tools, and produce at 50, 60, and even 80 percent of their installed capacity. It is only under these conditions that we will create reserves of wealth and improve the living conditions of our people.

Today, Zairians live under subhuman conditions. Would you accept that we continue this way because people say the Zairian is courageous, in other words, submissive?

No, the Zairian citizen is not too demanding and we do not have the right to refuse him the little he demands.

[Shintua] Mr. Prime Minister, precisely in this regard, have you been promised, or are you expecting fresh cash from outside or are you going to content yourself only with internal resources?

[Kengo wa Dondo] I think if I was to tell you that we are expecting fresh liquidity from outside, then I am seeking to divert your attention from the real facts and this is neither my nature nor my character. The outside world cannot bring you fresh cash if you do not put a little more order in your business. Foreign aid must come as a supplement and should never be the main source of resources. The memorandum which the Troika presented to the president of the Republic, the HCR—at that time the Transitional Parliament did not exist—and to the government, that is to Prime Minister Tshisekedi in January 1993, enlightens the government about the intentions of our partners. Substantial humanitarian aid and balance of payment aid constitute the fresh cash, and if the government so wishes, foreign intervention in the organization of elections. I think everything has already been said and recently I met with these ambassadors. They say this memorandum still holds but first we must organize ourselves.

What resources does the Republic of Zaire have today in view of the fact that our economy is export oriented? And, again, if we need something, we will ask the others to intervene to supplement. Zaire is not their country, it is ours. We are primarily concerned; they are only coming to give us a helping hand.

[Beya] Your Excellency, this will be my very last question and I hope I will have another opportunity for others. This is a current question. We read in this morning's press that Mr. Tshisekedi's residence was stormed this morning by members of the Armed Forces. Will Mr. Tshisekedi be protected after all?

[Kengo wa Dondo] We hope, since we have taken the reins of government, to give Mr. Tshisekedi all the necessary protection for his person, his family, and property.

[Masseye] Will Mr. Kengo wa Dondo allow Mr. Tshisekedi's government, which refuses to die, to continue to exist alongside his?

[Kengo wa Dondo] No, the Tshisekedi government no longer exists. We have put an end to the two-government period.

[Shintua] One very last question, and it is very short: Could the smile return to the faces of government workers [words indistinct] during this transition or do they have to wait for the post-Kengo wa Dondo era?

[Kengo wa Dondo] They will smile during this transition, but one should not think that the problem concerns Kengo wa Dondo alone. All Zairians must also get involved. Are you convinced that Kengo wa Dondo and his government could contribute something [words indistinct]? If you are, then get involved. Give him your support, and that way, he will be more than ever strengthened to go from conquest to conquest and to achieve this smile that you are hoping for.

Mbeki To Represent Government at London Ceremony

LD2007040994 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in
English 0359 GMT 20 Jul 94

[By court correspondent Peter Archer for PRESS ASSOCIATION news]

[Text] The Queen and the Prince of Wales will today mark the return of South Africa to the Commonwealth at a celebratory garden party. Accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Edward, they will attend the Marlborough House garden party hosted by Commonwealth Secretary-General Chief Emeka Anyaoku. South Africa will be represented by First Deputy President Thabo Mbeki. Prime Minister John Major will also be present. The Queen Mother will attend a special thanksgiving service at Westminster Abbey conducted by Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the Anglican Primate of South Africa. South Africa rejoined the Commonwealth, becoming its 51st member, on June 1 after a 33-year absence since quitting in 1961 after a row over apartheid. Membership of the Commonwealth, headed by the Queen, is open to any independent state which was once ruled or administered by Britain or other Commonwealth countries, subject to the approval of existing members.

While remaining independent and responsible for their own policies, member states choose to consult and co-operate in certain areas, benefiting from political, economic, cultural and sporting links.

South African athletes will compete in the Commonwealth Games, to be attended by the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh, in Canada next month. Tomorrow, the republic's cricketers open their first Test match in England since 1965 when play begins at Lord's.

A state visit by the Queen to South Africa is being planned and is likely to go ahead early next year.

President Mandela's Visit to Mozambique Previewed

MB1907173594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1535 GMT 19 Jul 94

[From the "News Wrap" program]

[Announcer] President Mandela will arrive in Maputo tomorrow afternoon for his first official visit to Mozambique. On the line to Attie Schoch is the director general of the Office of the President [Jakes Gerwel]. Attie, over to you.

[Schoch] Professor Gerwel, I'm checking through the itinerary of President Mandela, it looks quite hectic. Is he really fit enough to undertake this journey?

[Gerwel] Yes, the president is completely fit. The operation that he underwent recently was an eye operation and he has completely recovered from that. But this is actually less exacting than the itinerary, for example, when he was in Tunis for the OAU meeting.

[Schoch] This is the first official visit to any country in southern Africa. Why Mozambique?

[Gerwel] Well, this is in fact the first state visit by President Mandela and it being undertaken to Mozambique is indicative of the fact that the major emphasis in this government's foreign policy is good neighborly relations in Africa, and particularly in the subregion; and in a very particular sense Mozambique has been a country that had suffered tremendously under the previous dispensation in our country, and this also indicates the newness of our relationship.

[Schoch] Will he be offering any aid to Mozambique in a sense?

[Gerwel] No, we are going there in the first place on a state visit, and also this is coupled to a conference on science and technology in Africa at which other heads of states in southern Africa will be represented.

[Schoch] So will issues such as gun-running and trade come up in these discussions and bilateral talks?

[Gerwel] It may very well, but there is no specific plan for that to be on the agenda.

[Schoch] He is also meeting with Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] leader Afonso Dhlakama, and in Mozambique the elections are coming up very soon and there might be a lot of problems the way we read it. Is he going there also in the role of peacemaker, in a way?

[Gerwel] No, you know, President Mandela had been earnestly at pains to emphasize that he does not see himself or South Africa as being the big brother, the peacemaker. But he will obviously try to facilitate—when he's asked—the peace process in that country and in the region for that matter. He will be meeting not only with Mr. Dhlakama; he will be meeting with President Chissano obviously; there will be a meeting with the president of the National Electoral Commission, Dr. Mazula; he will be meeting with the special representative of the United Nations in Mozambique, Dr. Ajello; and then also meeting hopefully with Mr. Dhlakama and representatives of other unarmed parties in Mozambique.

[Schoch] You mentioned other leaders from other parts of Africa as well during the exhibition, or is that part not on at the moment?

[Gerwel] You mean the conference—the science and technology—yes, President Masire will be there, President Mugabe will be there, ex-president Kenneth Kaunda will also be attending.

[Schoch] Nice opportunity to make contact with all those leaders.

[Gerwel] Yes, to make contact with them again because the president has been having quite a bit of contact with southern African leaders recently, yes.

[Schoch] Professor Gerwel, thank you very much.

[Gerwel] Thank you.

Armcor Reveals 'Significant' Deals With Israel

*MB1907180794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1600 GMT 19 Jul 94*

[Text] Armcor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] has revealed details of two significant arms transactions with Israel. However, it has denied ever doing business with people mentioned in speculations regarding activities of the Israeli secret service.

This follows recent statements by the defense minister, Mr. Joe Modise. The executive general manager of Armcor, Mr. Tielman de Weal, said he had conducted a review of all major programs for the 1994-95 budget and briefed Mr. Modise on this. The two programs were an aircraft update program and an air-to-air missile program. Recently, Mr. Modise caused a stir with negative remarks about Israel after reports of possible involvement in murders in South Africa by the Israeli secret service, Mosad.

South African Press Review for 20 Jul

MB2007105894

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

APLA Reintegration 'Low-Key'—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 20 July in a page-14 editorial comments on the "low-key affair" of integrating the Pan-Africanist Congress' military wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA), into the South African National Defense Force. The integration is "an indication of how close we have come to achieving the goal of reducing the number of armed groups with political agendas. Those remaining are largely on the Right."

BUSINESS DAY

Mandela Urged Not To Intervene in Strike Talks—Referring to the Pick 'n Pay strike, Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 20 July in a page-8 editorial says Nelson Mandela has "already intervened more than he should in the dispute and he should now distance himself and his government from individual pay battles." The possible consequence "could be more management and more unions seeking Mandela's involvement in disputes which are none of government's business." Furthermore, Mandela heads a party "still in formal alliance with Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions], the country's major union federation, and as the first black president he represents the hopes of many millions of black workers." COSATU has openly called on government "to get off the fence and side with labour. Mandela dare not do any such thing, and seems to be telling the unions as much."

SOWETAN

Government Faces Strikes Dilemma—"President Nelson Mandela's intervention in the ongoing strikes reveals the dilemma facing the Government," notes a page-8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 20 July. "On the one hand, strikes harm investor confidence. On the other, legitimate grievances and demands by workers should be supported." In the short term "a trilateral accord between the Government, labour and business is required so that the best interests of the country as a whole are served. Major organisations such as COSATU, however, need to carefully re-examine their role in civil society and links with the government of the day." A "desirable situation in the 1999 election, for instance, would be for COSATU not to endorse any political party but leave the decision to individual members."

BEELD

Minister Damages Foreign Relations—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 15 July says in a page-8 editorial: "Politicians who do not think before they speak can sometimes cause serious damage—especially when it is a minister of defense kicking a friend of the country in the teeth. Minister Joe Modise's outburst this week against Israel falls into this category." "While there may be something to say about the harsh Israeli actions against the Palestinians, nevertheless Minister Modise's statements run counter to South Africa's interests. South Africa, which has only just been accepted back into the international community, cannot afford to insult friendly countries. Even though it was for self-interest, Israel did help South Africa to develop weaponry, which currently contributes towards this country's position as a heavyweight in Africa." "Those who walk around without stars in their eyes know that moral principles play a much smaller role in international relations than self-interest. A relatively small power like South Africa will harm its interests if it tries to preach to other countries, as Mr. Modise has done. No wonder Foreign Affairs Minister Alfred Nzo acted immediately to try to beat out the flames. Mr. Nzo should also make it clear to his colleague that a minister of defense cannot simply issue statements which fall in the domain of foreign affairs."

Strikes Challenge to Leaders—"South Africa's labor legislation is sophisticated enough so that employees and employers can reach agreement without such unpleasant scenes as we have seen in the Pick 'n Pay supermarket strike," says a second editorial on page 8 of BEELD of 15 July. "The right of striking workers to protest certainly does not include customers entering the shops being assaulted and intimidated, nor that shops be damaged. Such uncontrolled actions boomerang against the workers themselves. Foreign investors will certainly not invest in a country where industrial differences lead to such unacceptable behavior. No one has more influence with the trade unions than the present government, in

which the ANC is the majority. They must use this influence to educate workers to resolve disputes in a decent manner."

ANC Must Not Fail To Deliver—"The shelf-life of the great Election Miracle is coming to an end," writes columnist Tim du Plessis in his "Political Beeld" column on page 8 of the same issue of BEELD. "For more than 2 months the country has been living relatively peacefully in the afterglow of the Great Reconciliation. This applies especially to the white (advantaged) portion of the community. It almost seems as though President Mandela has governed since 10 May with them chiefly in mind." "But seen from the point of view of those who voted for the first time in April, the picture is very different. They recall promises of nice houses, but few foundations have been laid yet." "Then there are those blacks who have houses and jobs, who are beginning to ask: What has actually

changed?" Nor has the government fared better in the eyes of the ANC's more militant supporters. "These sentiments are contained in a whispered expression I have heard several times in the past 10 days: The ANC has taken over authority, but not power. The ANC has enough political savvy to realize the danger in such a perception," says Du Plessis, "and it will have to do something. The pressure is beginning to build up." President Mandela and his government "need to balance the legitimate black aspirations with the understandable white fears and established interests. In practice, it boils down to houses, affirmative action, and the truth commission. President Mandela and Company have no choice but to press ahead with these and other promises made to their supporters. And it is necessary that they achieve some success soon. If the perception should take root among their supporters that they have failed with everything they promised, we are in deep trouble."

Angola**No UNITA Reaction to Latest Proposal Reported***MB1907203494 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Jul 94***[Report by correspondent Alves Antonio in Lusaka]**

[Text] The mediators in the Angolan peace process have not said anything about the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] reaction to the topic under discussion. This topic concerns the implementation of modalities for national reconciliation with specific principles, 18 altogether, already approved by the negotiators.

Regarding the document presented by UNITA representatives today, sources close to the peace talks told the Angolan National Radio that some points move closer to the viewpoints defended by the government. The same sources said, however, that the introduction of other details only hinders the progress of negotiations.

Meanwhile, Edmund DeJarnette, U.S. ambassador to the Republic of Angola and a member of the troika of observers in the peace process, told the Angolan National Radio today that his country will not withdraw from the talks before the signing of the Lusaka Protocol.

[Begin recording] **[DeJarnette]** The United States will continue to attend the Lusaka peace talks until their conclusion, until the signing of the Lusaka Protocol.

[Unidentified correspondent] With regard to Mr. Paul Hare, will he return or not?

[DeJarnette] He will probably return. Mr. Hare has full-time work in Washington as the vice president of the Middle East Institute. When he began this work, it was only for three months. He, therefore, had to resume his normal duty in Washington. All the same, he is closely following in Washington the events here in Lusaka and when it becomes necessary, he will return.

[Correspondent] The United States believes in peace for Angola?

[DeJarnette] Yes, yes, we believe. **[end recording]**

UNITA Insists on Huambo Governorship*MB2007074194 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 20 Jul 94*

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, will not under any circumstances desist from its proposals on the governorship of the city of Huambo within the framework of national reconciliation. That was said two days ago by UNITA Information Secretary Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim in an interview with the Portuguese media at the end of his working visit to South Africa. Valentim said Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola's demands for a UNITA withdrawal from Huambo are contrary to the spirit of

national reconciliation. He asked: Why should we accept to rule in other provinces when it is known that we had an absolute majority in Huambo?

Dr. Valentim once again urged Luanda to release the remains of UNITA officials barbarically and savagely murdered by Eduardo dos Santos' organization while on a peace mission to Luanda in 1992. He added: Nobody will go to Luanda unless the remains of UNITA officials are returned to their families and friends for a dignified burial. Dr. Valentim noted that that is a cultural, moral, and political imperative.

Dr. Valentim said in Pretoria that Angolans ought to be hopeful about peace in Angola, pointing out that national reconciliation must be genuine. He said war is not a solution to Angola, and arms suppliers should stop their shipments to our country.

Turning to relations between UNITA and Portugal, Dr. Valentim noted that his party has no quarrel with Dr. Durao Barroso. He added: Angolans and Portuguese are brothers and have a long history, dating back to the era of discoveries.

UNITA Accuses MPLA of Using 'Poor Man's Atom Bomb'*LD1907161394 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1500 GMT 19 Jul 94*

[Excerpt] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] is accusing the government of engaging in the intense shelling of Huambo and the massive destruction of civilian targets. According to UNITA, this is the prelude to a great offensive operation by government forces. Furthermore, UNITA says that the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] is using the so-called poor man's atom bomb—a highly destructive bomb that contains radioactive components. The UNITA accusations were this afternoon released in Brussels. More details from our correspondent in Brussels, Carlos Verissimo:

[Verissimo] UNITA is accusing the Portuguese and Russian Governments of cooperating with the Angolan Government's offensive operation in areas controlled by UNITA. According to a press release distributed by UNITA in Brussels, the Angolan Government forces are using a new type of atom bomb—UNITA calls it the poor man's bomb—that was recently acquired in Russia. Also, according to UNITA, the Angolan Government forces are continuing to use chemical weapons. Attacks on civilian targets take place at night and are made by jets piloted by South Africans, Israelis, and Russians.

According to Alcides Sacala—UNITA's spokesman in Brussels—the communique has already been sent to the United Nations and is aimed at alerting international public opinion:

[Begin Sacala recording] We believe that it is the silence of the international community that contributes to the

dramatic situation in Angola. The international community is thus in some way encouraging this criminal behavior by the Angolan Government. This is at a time when the MPLA itself also suspended all humanitarian aid to areas controlled by UNITA. [end recording]

[Verissimo] The Luanda Government has already reacted, its spokesman in Brussels, Vieira da Fonseca, denied UNITA's accusations. According to da Fonseca, UNITA's attitude is having a negative effect on the Lusaka peace talks and is an excuse for UNITA to continue the war:

[Begin Da Fonseca recording] The Angolan embassy of Belgium, Netherlands, and the European Union once again regrets this kind of attitude, which does not contribute at all toward reaching objectives set at the Lusaka talks.

All military action by the Angolan Armed Forces is an attempt to reestablish law and order and defend the country's integrity. The Angolan Armed Forces have been using conventional weapons that comply with international regulations. As far as we are concerned, this type of attitude by UNITA is aimed at preparing the international community for justifying an increase of UNITA's offensive action. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Lesotho

Official Denies Zimbabwe, Botswana To Send Troops

MB1907195994 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1922 GMT 19 Jul 94

[Text] Maseru July 19 SAPA—A senior Lesotho Government official on Tuesday [19 July] denied persistent reports that Zimbabwe and Botswana were preparing to send troops to his country to quell mutinous soldiers, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported. Mr Seeiso Serutla, principal secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, said the reports were intended to sour Lesotho's relations with Zimbabwe, Botswana and South Africa.

The Lesotho Government would ask for assistance if it was needed.

Earlier on Tuesday Zimbabwe reportedly denied that it planned to send a battalion of troops to restore peace and stability in Lesotho. A Foreign Ministry statement said Zimbabwe was involved only in diplomatic efforts to end the feuding in Lesotho by soldiers demanding better pay and working conditions.

Mr Serutla also said it was a lie members of a commission investigating unrest in Lesotho's security forces earlier this year were trapped inside the mountain kingdom and unable to move out. The commission was due to finish its work in October, when it would report to the government.

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Reportedly To Deploy Troops in Lesotho

MB1907134194 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
19 Jul 94 p 11

[Text] Harare—Zimbabwe is ready to send 800 soldiers of its crack commando unit into Lesotho, despite denials last week that military intervention was likely.

The independent DAILY GAZETTE said in a report from its Bulawayo correspondent yesterday that Zimbabwe troops would be deployed in a joint military manoeuvre with Botswana, which would also send soldiers to the mountain kingdom to disarm mutinous soldiers.

But Zimbabwe Defence Minister Moven Mahachi went on television last week to deny a report that troops would be sent to Lesotho. He said a political solution to Lesotho's problems was still being explored. But yesterday's report claimed that 10 days ago, President Robert Mugabe was to have flown to Waterkloof airbase near Pretoria for a meeting with SA President Nelson Mandela and other regional leaders to discuss the Lesotho crisis. However, Mandela cancelled the meeting.

The report also claimed that, three weeks ago, Mugabe cut short a Cabinet meeting and flew to Gaborone for a top-secret meeting with President Quett Masire. Mugabe reportedly took his defence and foreign ministers with him, along with senior army officers. Sources said they discussed deploying troops in Lesotho.

Nigeria

Government Said Willing To Release, Inaugurate Abiola

AB1907132894 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1215 GMT 19 Jul 94

[Text] In Nigeria, the trade unions continue to harden their stand as the deadline given by 17 trade unions to the ruling junta expires. The Nigerian Labor Congress and 16 affiliated unions are threatening, after the deadline, to disturb activities in the whole country if Moshood Abiola as well as all political detainees are not released. There was surprise this morning, as the military now say they are ready to release Abiola and even prepared to have him inaugurated, according to a statement issued by the Nigerian Presidency. Our correspondent Tunde Fatunde has the details from Lagos:

[Begin Fatunde recording] The Nigerian military junta believes that the country's political and economic crisis can only be resolved through dialogue. This is the view expressed by Army Spokesman General Fred Chijuka. He stressed the need for consultation and also added that it was not at all in the interest of the nation for the Army to be humiliated by asking it to leave power in a hurry.

For his part, David Attah, chief press secretary to the head of state, gave a ray of hope when he stated that the military junta was ready to have Moshood Abiola inaugurated as president of the Republic if, and I quote, this wish resulted from dialogue and consensus among all Nigerians, unquote. Also, religious circles have not remained indifferent to the crisis. The secretary general of the all-powerful Supreme Islamic Council, Dr. Wahab Adebite, has called for the unconditional release of all the political detainees. The Catholic bishops, through Reverends Onoyoyinkon and Jomo, vice president and secretary general of the Bishops Conference, respectively, have clearly stated that the military must leave power. [end recording]

NADECO To Negotiate With Abacha

AB1907220394 Paris AFP in English 1714 GMT 19 Jul 94

[Text] Lagos, July 19 (AFP)—Nigeria's military government has agreed to let officials of a pro-democracy group visit jailed opposition leader Moshood Abiola, a senior official of the organization said Tuesday [19 July].

The group, the National Democratic Coalition, had said it would not engage in dialogue with the junta unless it was allowed to see Abiola.

"We stated our conditions (for the dialogue) and the government has accepted them," the official told AFP.

The military government's acceptance of the group's demand marked the first time the authorities had publicly recognized the existence of the big umbrella group formed this year.

The official, who asked not to be identified, added: "We in NADECO are always ready for dialogue and we will continue to be for dialogue."

He said other NADECO conditions accepted by the government were that the "preliminary discussions" would be with the military ruler himself, General Sani Abacha, and not his subordinates, and that group's representatives to the meeting would be provided adequate security.

Abiola is facing treason charges for declaring himself president last month. He is widely believed to have won elections held in June of last year but which the military annulled on grounds of fraud.

Strikers Vow To Continue; Opposition Spreads

AB2007112094 Paris AFP in English 1101 GMT 20 Jul 94

[Report by Ade Obisesan]

[Excerpts] Lagos, July 20 (AFP)—Oil workers vowed Wednesday [20 July] to press on with a two-week old pro-democracy strike as police reinforced security in Lagos after violent street riots in which at least 20 persons were reported killed and scores injured.

The protests aimed at obtaining the release of Moshood Abiola, assumed to have won the annulled presidential elections in June last year, meanwhile spread in the southwest of the country.

Former Nigerian head of state General Olusegun Obasanjo told AFP on Wednesday that two of his houses and an office had been vandalised Tuesday by demonstrators in Abeokuta, north of Lagos and the capital of Ogun state. Abeokuta is also the home town of Abiola.

The houses of other former government officials in the town were also vandalised by the demonstrators calling for Abiola's release from jail where he has been charged with "treasonable felony", and protesting fuel shortages caused by the striking oil workers who also support Abiola.

An official of one of the two striking oil unions, the PENGASSAN (Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria), told AFP Wednesday that his union has told its members to continue the strike.

"We are fully prepared, PENGASSAN is determined to see our demands met," said Arthur Onoviran.

He said that workers at Warri refinery, with a capacity for 125,000 barrels per day, had ignored a call from a local union branch chairman to return to work. Warri refinery, which supplies the only refinery in the north with crude oil, has been shut down for about two weeks by the strikers. [passage omitted]

Groups of policemen were stationed Wednesday at strategic points in the economic capital, an AFP correspondent reported. Banks, filling stations, shops and markets located in the areas where there was violence Monday and Tuesday remained closed in the morning.

The roads were completely empty of traffic as the fuel shortages continued to bite.

Police have denied any deaths from the disturbances on Monday and Tuesday after protestors clashed with police as they were demanding the release of Abiola.

Abacha Calls For More Interest in National Affairs

AB1907175094 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 19 Jul 94

[Text] The head of state, General Sani Abacha, says the present situation in the country imposes a duty on all Nigerians, particularly opinion leaders, to show greater interest in the affairs of the nation. He stated that apathy and fanaticism was a poor remedy in the present circumstances. General Abacha was speaking in Abuja today while receiving the report of the panel on the reorganization of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation [NNPC]. He remarked that the destiny of the nation was in the hands of all Nigerians, and must therefore result in subsidies from the current economic and political problems. Speaking earlier, the chairman of the panel, retired Major General Emmanuel Abisoye, had called for a change from the present negative attitude about the country to a more positive one.

The panel on the reorganization of the NNPC has called for urgent government action to save the oil industry from collapse. The chairman of the panel, retired Maj. Gen. Emmanuel Abisoye, stated this today in Abuja, while presenting the final report of his team to the head of state. State House correspondent Haruna Idriss has the details:

[Idriss] Maj. Gen. Emmanuel Abisoye said the NNPC was plagued by corruption at all levels, which he described as the root of the problem, and that affected discipline in the entire organization. He stated that the NNPC does not respect its own budget, plans, and considered authority. The chairman remarked that the panel discovered that the NNPC was plagued with massive and continuous interference from within and outside the organization, and that anyone with the right

connections could (pay) the soldiers to derail NNPC's carefully worked out program. Maj. Gen. Abisoye spoke further on the panel's findings [passage indistinct]

Sierra Leone

Civilians Killed in Attack; Rebels Threaten Kenema

AB1907224494 Paris AFP in English 2104 GMT 19 Jul 94

[Text] Freetown, July 19 (AFP)—Roads leading to the provincial town of Kenema are under virtual rebel siege after a series of ambushes in eastern Sierra Leone which left six dead, military sources in Freetown said Tuesday [19 July].

In the most severe attack, six civilians were reported killed Monday when rebels of the Revolutionary United Front ambushed a road linking Kenema, 240 kilometres (150 miles) east of Freetown, with the town of Segbwema.

In a separate attack Monday two Guinean soldiers assisting in the government fight against the guerrillas were wounded in an ambush on a highway linking Kenema with the town of Bo, 170 kilometres (105 miles) east of Freetown.

Government forces were Tuesday preparing for a major attack to re-open roads leading to the Liberian border region, with military convoys being used to move strategic items into Kenema.

Two other ambushes occurred Sunday, one leaving 20 people injured near a road leading to the Liberian border. Two army soldiers were wounded in a second attack in the town of Panguma.

Led by Corporal Foday Sankoh, the rebels launched their uprising in 1991, its forces conquering the south and east of the west African country before being pushed back in 1993.

Since the start of the year the rebels have carried out a series of attacks in the centre of the country, especially near Bo.

The latest attacks follow an announcement by the Sierra Leone army last week that it had re-taken two key towns from the insurgents thanks to two recently trained elite army squads, said to have been trained by Israeli advisers.

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 352
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be

provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735, or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

21 JULY 94

